LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY For September, 1854—THIS DAY will issue (new and originally) and GENTLEMES'S DELIS HATA.

LEARY & COMPANY.

Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR. An extensive and magnificent sacriment of Fall Boxarts, comprising the choicest styles which the Parisin modists have decreed shall be the rage the season, (all forwards from Havre in advance of the in advent a hereal) will be opened at Grant's Baxaar. It is believed that the adhibition will surpain to plendor and variety any display of the kind ever mode in this country. Grants's Baxaar, Ro. 512 Brookway, St. Nicholes Hotel.

in this country, GENIN'S BARRAR, NO.

Nicholas Hotel.

SHIKS! SILKS!—Splendid NEW SILKS from
Auction, consisting of Plaid, Brocade, Plain, Chunceshie and
Striped on the plain of the property of the plain of the pl

GREAT BARGAINS—CAMPETS AT COST—PURCHARD AT REDUCED PRICES—FETERSON & HOMPHERY will
now all off their stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest prices.
RICH VERLYET CARPETS. 10/0442,
EICH TAPASTRY CARPETS. 20/0812/
RICH SPLY. 20/0810/P yard.
RICH SPLY. 20/0810/P yard.
Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap inCRAINS at 3/ per yard. Oil Clothes, Ruce, Matting, Matting,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-et.
200.000

Worth of rich English Medallion Velvet, Ta-pestry, Bransola, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting at unprec-dented low prices! N. B. 50,000 and beautiful Ingrain Car-peting at 3/, 4/, 5/ per yard, at Hiram Ambranov's. No. 99 Bowery.

No. 99 Bowers.

If variety is the spice of life, you will find it in
the large stock of Fashionshie Ready Made Clothing at Sarra
BROTHERS, No. 122 Fulton-st., which includes a greater diversity of sizes, and of new and elegant styles, then any other
establishment in town. In chespures it has no rival.

EIGHTH-AV. BANK-BANK OF THE UNION. Notes on the above Banks taken at par for Clothing, or 85 cent cash. Knicker booker Bank, par, or 90 cents dush, at Evans' Clothing Warshows, Nos. 86 and 68 Fulton -

LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS UNDER COST .- The Ladies of New York will find at Gent's Bernar a lot of the bundred superb Clocks, of velvet, sik and cloth, and of th newest styles, which have just been purchased remarkabl cheap at an assigner's sele, and will be disposed of at 50 pc cent under their original cost. As it is certain from the cheap rese of these beautiful fabrics that they will go off with grey rapidity, indice who desire a wide find for selection about des.

GERIS'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Brandway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOODS PROM AUCTION .- DINING and TEA SETS. MANTLE VASES, &c., &c.; GGBLETS CHAMPAGNES & WINE GLASSES; for sale at prices to sult the times. DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Sroadway, near Grand-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES and MITTENS, for us in cold or wet weather. Also, Ludies' lined Growns and Breautrus Growns and Mirra, a certain cure for rough or chapped hands. For and all fluids Stores, and to the trade only at No 36 John at., up stairs.

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No B Canal at., by the Hobe-hen Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ernamental Bed-aleads from that to the Har Racks. Chairs, &c. Also, Iron Balling and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.

FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. TO OUR LADY PATRONS—RICH FURS.—Enceuraged by past patronage to this department of Ladies' Contuming, we have inamelactured (on our own premises) from prime chine, for this season's fittail failes, a large association of Ladies' Dakis Furs, comprising all the describe patterns and qualities known to the Trade, Relying upon the intrinsic mentil of the articles of detect, renders further commendation fulname and unnecessary.

Likany & C.O., Hatters,
Aster House, Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.

G R E A T B A R G A I N S

Gaspering 20 per cent. less than Spring Prices.

Riegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting from the recent large
function sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles Velvet, 10, to 14 per yard.

New styles Brussels, 2, to 10, per yard.

New styles Brussels, 2, to 10, per yard.

New styles applys. 8, to 10, per yard.

New styles applys. 8, to 10, per yard.

New styles applys. 8, to 10, per yard.

Also alarge stock of new patterns Oil Choris, and all other
pods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNDERSY, No. 456 Broadway,

mear Grandet, cheep side.

WINTER CLOTHING.-The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality Raxay Mane Chowning, comprising Overcests. Basiness Costs Pantalons, Vesta, &c., at wholessie prices, with a view of resistering the new premises at the old stand. No. 231 Broadway, on the lat of February next, with an entire new stock. WM. T. Janning, No. 7 and 9 Barclay et.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLINERS,-R Willow has recently received from his busions agents it is all the new fall and winter styles of Milklekey cools ich have obtained the indoresment of the fashionable world

Paris all the new which have obtained the indertement of the fashionality world in that metropeils.

The assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, French Artificial Flowers, Winter Feathers, Ribbons, &c., is one of the largest and rarest in this city; and as a climat to the indicatement, presented by the beauty, nevelty and variety of the stock, he would notify the milliners of New York and its vicinity, as well as ladies who may wish to purchase street from the importer and ladies who may wish to purchase street from the importer of the object of the control of the

NEW MUSIC .- "FANTASIE BRILLANTE," ar-TEW MINN.— FANTASIE DIRECTOR, de-ranged from the Opera of Sannambula by Oscar Comertant-75 cents. This is a highly classic production, and those who are enjoying this popular Opera, as being performed at the Academy of Music, will welcome with delight this brilliant ar-rengement for Fisno performance. Horace Waters, pub-lisher, No. 33 Broadway.

lisher, No. 533 Broadway.

PLAID CASHMERES.—Just received by the Europa five cases of rich plaid French Merinos, which we will open on Monday. Also, two cases plaid Cashmeres 3f, same as usually sold at 5f.

E. H. LEADMEATES, No. 547 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

and at No. 12 Veesey-st. and communicating through to No. 6
Barclay-st. 20 by 202 feet deep, fitted up for a large jobbing
business; also the second stery lost of same store. Possession
can be given immediately. If not rented entire within a short
time it will be turned into two stores, one on each street. The
lease has five years to run from the first of May next.

MOULTON & PLIMPTON.

No. 12 Vessy and 6 Barolay at , directly in rear of Aster House IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILD-RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S PARKY—The subscribes respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDER'S PATKY BALAMANDER SAFE, in this city, (Mr. Herring heaving resistrated Wilder') Patent 1q Mr. Wilder') and they assure their customers that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been common that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been common that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been common to the most fathful immoust and secured with Jones World's Pair Look, Ball's improved with a say not integer than a two abiliting piece. Day & Newell's celebrated look, Yale improved, or any other that may be desired. A large assortment of ways on hand and for sale by Synams & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-at., successors to Rich & Co.

"Her cheeks were tinged with such a red
As morning beams on snow wreaths shed;
The pearl and pink as sweetly shining.
As in sea shell's polished itning."
To realize this poetical description of a brilliant

complexion it is necessary to give vigor, pilancy and clearness to the sear with and there is only one strice before the world which will self-mission object—Phaloxis Parinas LOTIOS. So may make the self-mission object—Phaloxis Parinas LOTIOS. So may make the self-mission of the self-m

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. - HORACE WATERS, Pianos AND MELOPEONS.—HORACE WATERS Piano such Music Datalen, is sulfur at his Great Music Establishment, No 333 Breadway, the largest and finest assortment of celebrated Planos and Melodeons in the United States at les prices than can be had elsewhere. Among them are Planos of T. Gibbert & Co. & make with or without the beautiful Estlan and Planos of Horace Wather's greatly improved make Beautiful Planos, which have been reased but for a short time will be sold at great bargains—each instrument warranted To sail some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken Cosh path for second-batted Planos. Planos to rem.

PINE FRENCH MEKINOS AT 75 CENTS.—Just several, three cases of fine Franch Mertinos at 6;, four cases superfine, at 8;; fine Parametras 2, 2; 6 and 3) per yard. 2, 21 Leaderstee, No. 35 Broadway, cor. Leonard et.

SILKS! SILKS,—Just received from auction, the plant and striped Silks, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7 and 5. Also, rich receive eatin plant and three do., from 5/ to \$4, 600 dor, address best sid Glores et 4/ per pair.

H. H. LERDREYTER No. 547 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

J. H. TROMPSON, from Paris, Phrenological Bar Outler, is to be found as No. 6 Warrenet, three doors from Broadway. He is the only artist in New-York who thoroughly anderstands Conting the Hair to suit the formation-of the head. Call and try his abil.

or the need. Call and try his still.

RCPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADRCAL CRES TRUES.—MARSH & Co. have just received the
Linted States letters patent for Marsh's Radical Cure Trues
that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Urystal Paance. It has received the universal approbation of the medical
and survival profession of this city, and will cure unine out of ten
cause of reducable Hernis. All persons are continued against
infranging upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until

MARSH & Co., No 7] Maldon lain, N. Y.

These who suffer from Catarrh, Cold in the defends of consistent of consistent Designers, Impaired Vision Noises to East Indiana Eyes & will find immediate relief in sud's Caranan Sacre, a new discovery, which never fails in the Rass, Inflances Eyes, &c., win find immediate relief in Duniti's Garanail Secty, a new discovery relief in Duniti's Garanail Secty, a new discovery relief in reflecting a permanent cure of all these distressing compilators, even when an object medicines and treatments of compilators, even when an object medicine was treatment on avail. As inflances, public speakers, professional man, excitors, &c., it was the first invaluable. To come memor, excitors, &c., it was the first invaluable of the come proposed of Joseph No. 30 Broadway. Wholesale dealers applied.

HABIL DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hast Dye is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale and rotall, or applied in true private executed. Sold wholesale and rotall, or applied in true private executed. W. A. Bayeshilator's Hay Dye, Wig and Oraxanatal Had Pactory, No. 20 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE .- This is the very best coloring Fluid in the world. The black and conferred by it to the hair are nature's own, perfectly thoughdraid from the natural time. Sold, enalessed tail, and applied, at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Actor House.

PIANO-FORTES,

Mannfactured by J. P. Wake & Co.,

No. 36 Hards at., New York.

Equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully warranted,
and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Capt, Luce, the brave Commander of the Arctic, reached his home in Yonkers last night. We give a brief sketch of his triumphal procession through the country, with some further of his explanations concerning the loss of the ship. He fully confirms what we have long been convinced was the fact, that the firemen and most of the sailors, knowing the absence of the first officer, threw off all authority, and most basely and cowardly seized upon the boats and pushed off, leaving Capt. Luce, Dorian, and the belpless women and children to periah. We also add a very interesting statement by Mr. Smith of Mississippi, the last person picked up by the Cambria.

An important Circular in reference to Canadian trade under the Reciprocity treaty was issued from the Treasury Department yesterday, and will be found in our Washington dispatches.

THE NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

Our columns this morning are filled with the stirring news of sanguinary battles in the Crimes. including the capture of Sevastopol, the destruction of its principal forts and of a great part of the Russian fleet, and the final surrender of Prince Menchikoff, and the remains of his defeated and more than decimated forces as prisoners of war. If these reports are strictly correct, for nearly forty years the world has witnessed no such gigantic bloodshed, nor any martial event pregnant with consequences so momentous. As to the correctness of the news, that is a point on which some light may perhaps be thrown by care fully separating what we know officially and positively from what we have only from vague and uncertain sources.

We must then, distinguish the statements into two classes-those relating to the battle of the Alma, fought on Sept. 20, and those announcing the capture of Sevastopol itself. According to the dispatches of Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, the allied armies on the 20th stormed the Russian intrenched camp on the hights to the south of the river Alma, and forced the Russians to retreat. The British took two guns. The French, in their dispatch, mention no trophies at all. The French loss was about 1,400; British the same. The Russians were estimated at 45,000 to 50,000 men; their loss at 4,000 to 6,000. These dispatches are evidently written in the full flush of a maiden victory. The 50,000 Russians present on the Alma contrast very strongly with the 45,000 troops which were said to be the maximum of what was spread over the length and breadth of the Crimea. The two guns taken in an intrenched camp, defended by a "numerous "heavy artillery," look like very insignificant trophies when it is considered that it is almost impossible to save guns out of field-fortifications when once carried. Still more ominous is Marshal St. Arnaud's silence about the taking of guns by the French. Supposing Menchikoff had actually concentrated 45,000 to 50,000 men in the intrenched camp on the Alma, what would it prove?

Either that he had far more troops than was expected, being able to bring so many to the open field, or that the fortifications of Sevastopol were so weak on the land side that he could not hold the place, except by defeating the allies in the open field; or, thirdly, that he made a tremendous mistake in exposing his troops to an open battle, and to the demoralisation consequentupon a decisive defeat.

If we are to trust the earlier reports the Russian camp on the Alma mustered not more than 10,000 men. These might have been reënforced, but to bring them up even to 25,000 or 30,000 men the Russians must have made considerable effort. With 50,000 men within easy reach of the Alma, or within fifteen miles of the place of landing, how are we to account for their not having pounced upon the allies in the very act of debarkation?

The country between the Old Fort, where the allies landed, and Sevastopol is intersected by three water-courses, forming, by their deep ravines, as many military positions. The one nearest to Sevastopol is the Tshornaya, emptying itself into the eastern end of the bay of Sevastopol. While Fort Sievernaya defends the northern shore of this bay, that rivulet, or rather its deeply-cut valley forms a sort of natural ditch on the east of the town. There, then, is naturally the last important position for the defense. The next river is the Katsha, running east and west a few miles to the north of Sievernaya; and again about twelve miles to the northward runs the Almia. Of the three lines of defense, in spite of tactical advantages which may exist, and which cannot be judged at this distance, it is hardly to be supposed that the Russians should have chosen the first and the remotest for a pitched battle in which the fate of Sevastopol could have been decided. The absence of the main body of the allied cavalry, however, might have encouraged the Russians to send a strong corps into the intrenchments of the Alma, as their own momentary superiority in that arm would secure them against flank movements of the hostile horse. The impossibility of making use of this arm when once cooped up in Sevastopol may have acted as an inducement.

The Russian defeat on the Alma becomes still more reduced in its tactical extent when more closely examined. The Russians are not fond of entrenching themselves in open walls. They prefer, wherever they have time and intend furious resistance, closed square redoubts. To save the artillery from such redoubts is impossible, as soon as the assault is actually carried through. But even from that class of works, technically known as linnets, open at the gorge, there is al most no chance of saving artillery in the face of a storming enemy. For, if the guns be withdrawn at the very moment of the assault, the defense deprives itself of its own weapon; the ditch once crossed, who is to drag the gun from the embarkments or the platform, who to re-limber them and drive off under the close fire of the enemy? "Guns in entrenchments must be considered as lost when the entrenchments "themselves can no longer be held; the "only thing you can do is to sell them "as dearly as possible "-says General Dufour in his Manual of Field Fortifications.

proof that the camp was not defended to the last extremity, and that, perhaps, only one or two entrenchments were actually taken at the point of the bayonet. The remainder cannot have been defended with that arm, but must have been all but abandened, before the storming column were in the ditch. The retreat of the Russians appears to have been executed in good order: their cavalry would protect them, and the impossibility of bodies of allied cavalry rapidly crossing the Alma and ravine, would give them an advantage. But then, the saving of almost all their artillery is a sufficient proof that they broke off the battle before any great blow had thrown them into disorder.

This is all we know about the victory on the heights to the South of the Alma which was a nounced in England on the 1st inst. by the thunder of cannon and the ringing of bells, proclaimed at the Royal Exchange on Saturday evening. Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock by the Lord Mayor, proceeded by a trumpeter sounding his bugle; cheered at the theaters, and registered by The London Times as the anticipated effect of the Archbishop of Canterbury's thanksgivings prayer. Correspondents announce that Marshal St. Arnaud had been unable to mount on horseback. Historians relate the same of Napoleon at the battle of Waterleo. The victory of the Alma was perhaps due to the same circumstance as the defeat of Waterloo.

We come now to the class of more startling news referring to the capture of Sevastopol. The first announcement of this event reached London from Bucharest by telegraph, is dated from the latter town, Sept. 28. It stated that Sevastopol had fallen into the hands of the allies after a combined attack by sea and by land. It purported to be derived in the first place from a French steamer dispatched from Sevastopol to Constan tinople with this intelligence, which steamer was fallen in with by another French steamer en route for Varna. If the capture of the fortresses took place on the 25th, as is asserted the news could have reached Varna in the night from the 26th to the 27th, and could have been conveyed to Bucharest by noon on the 2-th-the distance between Varna and Bucharest being somewhat more than 100 miles, and generally traversed by couriers in 24 hours. This was the news on which Bonaparte founded his address to the camp of Boulogne, which will be found in another column. But it turns out that no courier arrived at Bucharest before September 30. The second news of the fall of Sevastopol, which is at least within topographical probability, is only dated from Bucharest at the very day on which Bonaparte made his announcement. This telegraphic dispatch, received by the Austrian Government at 6 P. M. on Oct 1, and communi cated to The Times by the Turkish Minister at London on the 3d, is published by the Moniteur of the same day, with the remark that "it had been forwarded to the French Government by "M. de Buel, who had commanded M. de Hubner to congratulate the French Emperor, in the "name of the Emperor of Austria, on the glorious success which had attended the French "arms in the Crimea." It should be observed that the value of this intelligence entirely rests upon the verbal statement of the courier sent from Constantinople to Omer Pasha, which courier, not finding Omer Pasha at Bucharest, started again for Silistria, where Omer Pasha then had his quarters. According to the statement of this courier, Sevastopol had been taken 18,000 Russians killed, 22,000 made prisoners, Fort Constantine destroyed, the other forts with with 800 guns, captured, six Russian ships-of-war sunk, and Prince Menchikoff retired to the head of the bay, with the remainder of the squadron, declaring that he would blow them up rather than make an unconditional surrender. The allies had allowed him six hours for consideration. Constantinople

was to be illuminated for ten days. After what we have witnessed of Russian fortifications at Aland, and after the success of the allies on the Alma, a surrender of Sevastopol within something like a fortnight offered strong probabilities. But who can think of an army of 50,000 men having had the good fortune to save almost all its artillery out of a lost battle, commanded by the most daring officer who has yet appeared on the Russian side during this campaign, who can think of such an army laying the town? Nevertheless, this war has already offered such improbabilities and extraorlinary features, that we must not be reluctant "march from surprise to surprise," as Napoleon did at the receipt of Sebastiani's dispatches from Constantinople in 1807. The allies have done everything throughout the war to meet with an unprecedented disaster. Why should it not have pleased fortune to force upon them a triumph without comparison? History, never without a grain of irony, perhaps desired to reserve to the world the curious treat of lodging in a modest tower of the Bosphorus that old Muscovite Redomante who but a year ago left the capital of the dying man with the proud threat of swallowing up his empire. What a bitter punishment for the proud and arrogant Menchikoff, the fomenter and beginner of the war, to return to Constantinople a prisoner!

If this courier spoke truth, the history of the Crimea campaign may be resumed in a very few words: On the 14th and 16th the army landed at Old Fort without meeting resistance; on the 19th it marched; en the 20th it won the battle of the Alma, and on the 25th captured Sevastopol.

The next steamer due from Liverpoel is the Africa, which comes directly to this port, and does not touch at Halifax. We can hardly expect her to arrive before Friday, till when we cannot hope for absolute certainty on this most interesting question. Meanwhile it will probably be most fashienable to believe implicitly the whole story of this Turkish courier, and we hope that those who thus receive it may not be taken down as much as our friend Louis Bonaparte was at Boulegne on the same subject. That imperial gentleman, as our readers may see by referring to another part of this paper, proclaimed the intelligence at a review the other morning, in a rather melodramatic style, in the clear and positive words Serastopol est prise. As he said this he, perhaps, appeared to himself a real Napoleon announcing a great victory to his troops. Unfortunately for the nephew, the uncle never stood in need of announcing a victory; he fought his own battles, and his soldiers, who saw the enemy fly, required no confirmation. More unfortunately, the announcement of which Louis Bonsparte could not withhold had to be qualified in the evening by the Sous-Prefet of Boulogne, who placarded a statement that some dispatch had The fact that the Russian lost but two guns is a arrived stating the capture of Sevastapol, but

that its correctness could not be vouched for. The Emperor of the French was thus corrected by his own Sous-Prefet of Boulogue! It is a striking circumstance, also, that the official journal of the French Government of Oic. 3, the latest date, contains no confirmation of the reported great event. Still it may all prove true enough, and we wait with intense interest for positive intelligence.

The Express told some plain truths about our City Primary Elections, which we fully indorsed, and told some more of the same sort. This The Express seems to contradict, but does not. It says that its Editors have tried to have these Elections reformed, which is not a point in dispute between us. We said the Editors of The Express had sought and obtained three several nominations to desirable stations under this corrupt system, and did not then denounce it, but seemed to regard those nominations as evidences of public sentiment; but now one of them has tried again and failed, and he lets out the whole truth. He replies that an Editor of THE TRIB-UNE was once nominated through this machinery. So be was-to serve ninety days in Congress; and he doesn't feel a bit proud of it. But let it be considered that the Convention was not chosen to nominate him, and did not (we presume) think of doing any such thing, until it had unanimously nominated another, who unexpectedly declined, and then one of us was pitched upon to supply his place. We don't know whether the Primaries were as corrupt then as now or not; our impression is that they have been growing steadily worse and worse-but no matter-let us have them reformed. E. B. says:

"It is within the knowledge of his associates, and will be upon proof, if denied, that four years ago he originated special committees to reform these primary meetings; that he met these special committees night after night at the Broadway House; that he instituted plans of reform, reported them to the general commit-tees and urged their adoption there over and over access.

"One of Mr. Brooks's plans was to have but one primary election in the year: to hold it on the 1sy of the general election in November, when all the voters would be out, and in the vicinity of the polls, so that every Whig should have no excuse for not voting."

-We consider this plan of little or no value. In our judgment, a genuine reform would be much cheaper, easier and surer than this-for in-

Let the Whig Ward Committees give notice of the time and place of Primary Election, to be held at some convenient place and kept open for a full week. Let a quiet room be opened for the purpose, one faithful, reliable clerk of the poll appointed, and let each voter call in at any time that may be convenient during the week and give his vote for each office to be filled at the ensuing Election, or for so many as he may have a choice for. Let any one who chooses put up a list there headed for Congress, Erastus Brooks," or " Abraham "Wakeman," or "Shepherd Knapp," and let each voter who comes in write his full name and residence on the list of names appended to the name of the man of his choice. So for Assembly, and for all other offices. When the time allowed for voting shall have expired, let a committee be constituted-the friends of each candidate voted for baving a right to name one member thereofto scrutinize the lists, strike off the name of every illegal voter, and declare the result. We feel confident that this plan would baffle corruption and violence, for the votes cast might be kept always counted up and declared, so that the destruction of the voting lists by rioters would subserve no practical end.

Our neighbor thinks our occasional disagree ments grow out of the fact that he publishes The Express and we THE TRIBUNE. We had thought that our differing views were the cause rather than the consequence of our issuing two such contrasted journals. He says that he might have drawn a prize in this year's "Wheel of Fortune" up town if he had only been willing to pay high enough for a ticket. Very possibly. We had already been made aware that cash is rather scarce among newspaper men in these times, and it puzzled us to see how an Editor who was a candidate for the Senate last fall could afford to be a candidate for Congress this fall, since we know that a nomination for either place can hardly be obtained at a moderate cost. We assure our unlucky neighbor that we consider him just as strong, just as worthy, and just as popular, now that he has lost a nomination as he was when he received one, and we heartily approve his refusa to buy a chance for Congress in these abominably hard times. Let us all hold off a while and the price of a nomination for Congress will fall within the reach of persons of moderate means, and then Editors may without extravagance

BROOKLYN has some excellent candidates in nomination-among them George Hall for Mayor and ERASTUS D. CULVER for City Judge. Mr. HALL is known to almost every resident for some years in Brooklyn as eminently qualifiedmorally as well as intellectually-for the Mayoralty; and Mr. CULVER is an able lawyer and will make a capital Judge. Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress, may not be so widely known in Brooklyn as Mr. Hall; but he is deservedly popular with those who do know him. He was a Member of Assembly in 1838-the first Whig Assembly for many yearswhen, though quite young, he was highly esteemed. He will prove a valuable Member of

THOMAS CHILDS, Jr., the Whig candidate for Corgress in Walker's District, is not a brewer, as we were misled into stating, but a commission merchant in Broad-st. formerly a lawyer, is well known in his ewn section (XXth Ward,) and ought to run well. He has experience and

HARD SHELL NOMINATIONS.

LISTOS.
COUNCILMAN.—Xth Dist., PETER M. SCHENCK.
SOFT SHELL NOMINATIONS.
Vth District.—For Congress, ABRAHAM J. BERRY Williamsburgh.

IId. Police District. -- For Police Justice, Daniel.

CLARK. XIIIth Word -For Alderman, DASIEL P. SAM-WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Vih Word.—For Alderman, Assauam M. Binin-

GER, grocer.

Councilnen.—Villth Dist., John M. Benner, blacksmith. Ixth Dist., George A. Barner, painter. Xth Dist., William Atmar, ship chandler. XXXVIII Dist., K. S. Townsend. XXXVIII Dist., John Hoope. XXXVIIII Dist., George E.

KINGS Co -Assembly, 2: SAMUEL D. BACKUS. 3:

KINGS CO —Assembly, 2: SAMUEL D. BASSANDER C. RHODES.

To the Ist District Whig Congressional Convention:
GENTLINES—The Temperance men of this District
will hold a Convention on the 30th inst., to nominate
a member of Congress. We suggest that your honorable body, which assembles on the 18th, select such
a candidate as will be acceptable to us, and then,
uniting on the same man, the District is ours.

BICHMOND GOUNTY.

THE DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

WARREN Co , (Miss.,) Sept. 23, 1354. Honset Gatener, New-York City: My object in addressing you those lines is this:

own a negro girl named Catharine, a bright mulatto,

aged between 28 and 30 years, who is intelligent and beautiful. The girl wishes to obtain her freedom and reside in either Ohio or New-York State; and, to gratify her desire, I am willing to take the sum of \$1,000, which the friends of Liberty will no doubt make up. Catharine, as she tells me, was born near Savannah, Ga., and was a daughter of a Judge Hopkins, and, at the age of 7 years, accompanied kins, and, at the age of 7 years, accompanied her young mistress (who was a legitimate daughter of the Judge's) on a visit to New-Orleans, where she (the legitimate) died. Catharine was then seized and sold by the Sheriff of New-Orleans, under attachment, to leave the debts centracted in the city by her young mistress, and was purchased by a Dutchman named Shinoski. Shinoski, being pleased with the young girl's looks, placed her in a quadroon school and gave her a good education. The girl can read and write as well or better than myself, and speaks the Dutch and French languages almost to perfection. When the girl attained the age of 18, Shinoski died, and she was again sold, and fell into a trader's hands, by the name of John Valentine, a native of your State. Valentine brought her up to Warreston, where I purchased her, in 1844, for the sum of \$1,150. Catharine Valentine brought her up to Warrenton, where I purchased her, in 1844, for the sum of \$1,150. Catharine is considered the best seamstress and cook in this county, (Warren,) and I could to-morrow sell her for \$1,600, but I prefer letting her go for \$1,000, so that she may obtain her freedom. She has had opportunities to get to a free State and obtain her freedom, but she says that she will never run away to do it. Her father, she says, promised to free her, and so did Shinoski. If I was able, I would free her without any compensation, but losing \$15,000 on the last Presidential election has taken very near my all.

Mr. Geo. D. Prentice, editor of The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, knows me very well by character, to whom if you wish to make any inquiries regarding this matterly you are at liberty to refer.

If you should make any publication in your paper

matter) you are at liberty to refer.

If you should make any publication in your paper in relation to this matter, you will please nor meation my name in connection with it, nor the place whence this letter was written. Catharine is honest; and, for the ten years that I have owned her, I never struck her a lick, about her work or anything else.

If it was not that I intend to emigrate to California, money could not buy her.

I have given you a complete and accurate statement concerning this girl, and am willing that she shall be examined here or in Lauisville, Ky., before the bargain is closed.

the bargain is closed.

Very respectfully, THOS. K. KNOWLAND,

Post-Office, Warrenton, Miss.

Post-Office, Warrenton, Miss.
Reply.

Mr. K. I have carried your letter of the 28th

ult. in my hat for several days, awaiting an opportunity to answer it. I now seize the first opportune moment, and, as yours is one of a class with which I am frequently favored, I will send you my reply through THE TRIBUNE, wishing it regarded as a general answer to all such applica-Let me begin by frankly stating that I am not

engaged in the Slave Trade, and do not now contemplate embarking in that business; but no man can say confidently what he may or may not become: and, if I ever should engage in the traffic you suggest, it will be but fair to remember you as among my prompters to undertake it. Yet even then I must decline any such examination as you proffer of the property you wish to dispose of. Your biography is so full and precise, so frank and straight-forward, that I prefer to rest satisfied with your assurance in the premi-You will see that I have disregarded your re-

quest that your name and residence should be suppressed by me. That request seems to me inspired by a modesty and self-sac-rifice unsuited to the Age of Brass we live in. Are you not seeking to do a humane and generous act? Are you not proposing to tax yourself \$600 in order to raise an intelligent, capable, deserving woman from Slavery to Freedom ! Are you not proposing to do this in a manner perfectly lawful and unobjectionable, involving no surreuder or compromise of "Southern Rights !" My dear Sir! such virtue must not be allowed to blush unseen." Our age needs the inspiration of heroic examples, and those who would "do good by stealth, and blush to find it Fame," must-by gentle violence, if need be-stand revealed to an amazed, admiring world, True, it might (and might not) have been still more astounding but for your unlucky gambling on the last Presidential Election, wherein it is hard to tell whether you who lost your money or those who won their President were most unfortunate. I affectionately advise you both never to do so

-And now as to this daughter of the late Judge Hopkins of Savannah, Ga., whom you propose to I cannot now remember that I have ever heard

Slavery justified on any ground which did not assert or imply that it is the best condition for the ne gro. The blacks, we are daily told, cannot take are of themselves, but sink into idleness, debauchery, squalid poverty and utter brutality, the moment the master's sustaining rule and care are withdrawn. If this is true, how dare you turn this poor dependent, for whose well-being you are responsible, over to me, who neither would nor could exert a master's control over her? If this slave ought not to be set at liberty, why do you ask me to bribe you with \$1,000 to do her that wrong? If she ought to be, why should I pay you \$1,000 for doing your duty in the premises You hold a peculiar and responsible relation to her, through your own voluntary act, but I am only related to her through Adam, the same as to every Esquimaux, Patagonian or New-Zealander. Whatever may be your duty in the premises, why should I be called on to help you discharge

Full as your account of this girl is, you say nothing of her children, though such she un doubtedly has, whether they be also those of her several masters, as she was, or their fathers were her fellow-slaves. If she is liberated and comes North, what is to become of them? How is she to be reconciled to leaving them in slavery? How can we be assured that the masters who own or to whom you will sell them be fore leaving for California, will prove as humane and liberal as you are?

You inform me that " the friends of Liberty ' in New-York or hereabout, "will no doubt make "up" the \$1,000 you demand, in order to give this daughter of a Georgia Judge her freedom. I think and trust you misapprehend them. For though they have, to my certain knowledge, under the impulse of special appeals to their sympathies and in view of peculiar dangers or hardships, paid a great deal more money than they could comfortably spare (few of them being rich) to buy individual slaves out of bondage, yet their judgment has never approved such payment of tribute to man-thieves, and every day's earnest consideration causes it to be regarded with less and less favor. For it is not the snatching of here and there a person from Slavery, at the possible rate of one for every thousand increase of our slave population, that they desire. but the overthrow and extermination of the slaveholding system; and this end, they realize, is rather hindered then helped by their buying here and there a slave into freedom. If by so buying

ten thousand a year, at a cost of Ten Millions of Dollars, they should confirm you and other slaveholders in the misconception that Slavery is regarded without abborrence by intelligent Christian freemen at the North, they would be doing great harm to their cause and injury to their fellow Christians in bondage. You may have heard, perhaps, of the sentiment proclaimed by Decatur to the slaveholders of the Barbary Coast-"Millions for defense-not a cent for tribute!"-and perhaps also of its counterpart in the Scotch ballad-

" Instead of broad pieces, we'll pay them broadswards"but "the friends of Liberty" in this quarter will fight her battle neither with lead nor steel-much less with gold. Their trust is in the might of Opinion-in the resistless power of Truth where Discussion is untrammeled and Commercial Intercourse constant-in the growing Humanity of our age-in the deepening sense of Common Brotherhood-in the swelling hiss of Curistendom and the just benignity of God. In the earnest faith that these must soon eradicate a wrong so gigantic and so palpable as Christian Slavery, they serenely await the auspicious hour which must surely come. Requesting you, Mr. K., not to suppress my name

in case you see fit to reply to this, and to be assured that I write no letter that I am &chamed of, I remain, Yours, so-so, HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. T. K. Knowland, Wavrenton, Miss.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.
The following circular, which is of great course quence to those interested in the fisheries, was issued from the Treasury Department this morning, and transmitted by mail to the Collector of the Customs at New-York:

ork: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 16, 1834. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 16, 1834.

Sir: In consideration of the privilege new enjoyed by citizens of the United States, as well as of the probable exemption from days at an early day of 5th of all kinds, the products of 6th, and all other creatures living in the water, and in pursuance of the stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th of June last, entered into between the United States and Great Britain, upon due compliance with the requirements of said treaty respectively by the Imperial Parliament and the Provincial Colonies affected by the treaty aforesaid, and in order to facilitate certain arrangements and understandings dependent upon the action of Congress had between the Socretary of State of the United States and the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, it becomes necessary to issue the following instructions for your government, to wit:

wit:

First: On entry at your port for consumption of the fish of the description mentioned, and due payment of the duties thereon, you will give the owners, importers, or agent a proper receipt therefor, with the Custom House Seal attached, specifying the name and nation of the vessel, the date of her entry, the place from whence arriving, with the quantity and description of the fish.

Second: Should the parties desire to warehouse under bonds, you will permit the same to be done in secondance with the existing provisions of the law on the subject, taking care to give such particulars of the law on the transaction in the bond as to show the true object of the obligation.

P. G. WASHINGTON, Acting Secty of the Treasury.

To H. J. REDITELD, Esq., Collector, etc.

CHARGE OF JUDGE CURTIS. Boston, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning, Judge Curtis charged the Grand Jury, first, in respect to the attempted rescue of Burns, and next in regard to the numerous steamboat accidents, stating that, notwithstanding the precautionary laws passed by Congress, not a single person guilty of neg-ligence had been convicted or punished.

He held that the laws on this subject should be vigorously enforced, though the American people were blame in desiring speed rather than safety

He also referred to the laws in force against filli bustering expeditions, saying that since the days of Washington, such expeditions had by law been de clared a high misdemeaner.

It is understood that complaints will be made to this

Grand Jury against certain persons who spoke at Fanenii Hall, for being accessory to the attack upon the Court-House, the death of Mr. Batchelder, and the attempted rescue of Burns.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION.

SPRINGVIELD, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

The Rev. Mark Trafton, a Methodist minister of Westfield, has been nominated by the Know-Nothings as their candidate for Congress in the Berkshira District.

SPLIT AMONG THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.
UTICA, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.
The "Know Nothing" order of this city and vicinity have decided to call a meeting of those of the order who disapprove of the Ullmann no order who disapprove of the Ullmann adminator what a view to a new organization, which shall be independent of New York dictation. "Mr. Wm. M. French of this City has been appointed to correspond with those Councils who may wish to join in this movement.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

ALBANT, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854. Gov. Seymour left Albany on Saturday for Utica, here he is detained by the severe illness of his

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS

—DEATH OF THE HON. JARED PERKINS.

Bostos, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

The Hon. Charles R. Vickerey of Taunton has been nominated by the Democrate of the H4 District for nominated by the Democrats of the Hd District for Congress.

The Hon. Jared Perkins, representative from the Cheshire District, New-Hampshire, in the last Con-gress, died at his residence in Nashua on Saturday last.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

A letter from St. Johns, N. F., states that the atoms

ship City of Philadelphia was breaking in two. THE STEAMSHIP OSPREY. The steamship Osprey left St. Johns on the 11th, with the wrecked passengers of the steamer City of Philadelphia. She arrived here to-day, and is now taking coal on board previous to her departure for Philadelphia.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

CINCINSATI, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

The steamer leabel, from New-Orleans for St.

Louis, struck a snag near the latter city, on Thursday evening, and sunk to the boiler deek. She had a large and valuable cargo on board. Happily, no lives were lost.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

BALTINORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTINORE, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

An important meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held in this city to day. The stockholders' opposition ticket was elected by a large majority. They propose replacing Thomas Swann in the Presidency.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Mr. Nelson, late Postmaster at Keesville and Editor of The Gazette, who was in jail here for robbing the mail, escaped last night by the aid of a saw and rope, cutting away one of the bars and letting himself down by the window. He was to have been tried at the United States District Court, at Albany, this week.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER PRINCESS. THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER PRINCESS.

BALTIEORE, Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

The total loss of life by the burning of the steamer Princess on the Mississippi a few days since, was as follows: Mrz. Wise and child, Miss Wilson, a little boy, Andy Thompson, Jr., the pilot, George Barritt, the first engineer, two negro women, and fitteen hands and slaves belonging to the boat. The boat was satirely destroyed with her cargo of 3,000 bales of cotton. The total number of deaths at New-Orleans during